

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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UNIONS OUTLAWED BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PUPILS AND SCHOOLS IN U. S. S. R.

Lunacharsky Reports to Tenth Anniversary
Jubilee Session of Executive Committee

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Oct. 17.—While the number of pupils in every Western European country has decreased, the number of pupils and educational advantages in the Soviet Union has increased greatly, according to the report of People's Commissar for Education Lunacharsky, presented at the jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee of the All Union Congress of Soviets today. The sessions are held in this city because the Bolshevik revolution started here nearly ten years ago.

Lunacharsky pointed out that the Soviet Union is the only land where, during these last years, public education is progressing with such extraordinary rapidity. Whereas all the countries of western Europe show the number of pupils falling off, the Soviet Union counts sixty-three pupils in school per thousand inhabitants against forty in 1914.

Two Million Pupils.

The total number of pupils in schools of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is now ten million, said Lunacharsky, and emphasized that this number exceeds by thirty percent the enrollment of prewar times.

The total number of public schools, the speaker reported, is one hundred thousand. The number of schools in regions inhabited by national minorities is rapidly rising.

The number of technical schools is one thousand and seven, and they are attended by 180,000 pupils, more than half of whom are the children of workers or peasants.

Technical Schools Increase.

Illiteracy, Lunacharsky declared, is rapidly being wiped out. The number of illiterates, he said, does not exceed 18 per cent, while the percentage for women is somewhat higher. During the last five years more than seven million people have completed courses for illiterates. Village clubs throughout the Soviet Union, have been provided with radios.

Newspaper Readers Increase.

The newspapers have more than eight million readers compared with the two and a half million readers before the war. The number of scientific periodicals, he said, has doubled, while technical journals have increased tenfold since 1914.

Moving pictures, he said, have developed very rapidly. The number of foreign films presented in the Soviet Union was thirty per cent of the total as compared with eighty-six per cent during the first years of the revolution.

Concluding Lunacharsky said, "The cultural activity of the capitalist countries are directed to the satisfaction of selfish interests, whereas our work aims at the promotion of a higher culture and the improvement of the living conditions of workers throughout the world."

Baltimore Unionists
May Join Delegation
To the Soviet Union

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17 (FP).—Andrew T. McNamara, member of the executive board of the International Association of Machinists' local lodge, and Charlie Kutz, prominent in the Coopers' Union, have received invitations to join the party of trade unionists that is about to journey to Moscow to witness the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian socialist revolution.

The invitations came from the Russian Trades Union Council at Moscow. One of two labor representatives from each state in the United States, McNamara was informed, had been asked to go. Expenses after the guests have crossed the Soviet border will be borne by the Russian trade unions.

McNamara is inclined to accept the invitation, since he believes the offer was made as a means of improving relations between Russian and American labor. He remarked that American bankers and manufacturers have not hesitated to go to Russia on various business errands, and this trip would enable American workers to judge of Russian conditions for themselves.

J. F. Anderson, of Washington, former general vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, is another who is considering acceptance of the invitation.

Schles To Try Air Record.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17.—An attempt to establish a new world record for endurance flights will be made soon, probably somewhere in the south, by William Brock and Edwin F. Schles, who recently flew half way around the world, the two fliers announced today.

BRITTEN STARTS NAVY RACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Congressman Declares England, U. S. Will War

Practically declaring a naval race with Great Britain, and announcing that England merely waits the day when a terrific world war can be launched to deprive American finance capital of its spoils secured during the last world war, Representative Fred Britten, oldest member of the house naval affairs committee, landed in New York today from a six month's trip in Europe.

British is the war-like member of congress, who led the drive this year for an increase in cruiser strength and got it.

Britten states that he will immediately, thru the naval affairs committee, begin work on legislation for a five-year building program for the United States, with the direct objective of competing with the British navy. He will call thirty new cruisers.

They Use Geneva.

As is the custom with the present administration and its followers, Britten declared the United States was awakened to the certainty of world war and the necessity of a superior navy by the failure of the Geneva conference. This conference was called by the Coolidge administration when it became necessary to provide an excuse for abandoning the "economy program" in favor of a big navy program.

"European statesmen do not hesitate to say that Great Britain's place in the sun can only be regained by a war in which America is made to suffer great losses in wealth and manpower, and that British statesmen are calmly awaiting the day when they can assist, directly or indirectly, in pulling America from the predominant position we have acquired during the world war," declared Britten.

London Expects War.

In London it is quite evident that no nation will ever be permitted to successfully challenge British sea supremacy. American equality is unthinkable in England. It will require another generation before the slow-moving Brits are convinced of the importance of refusing to agree on sea equality with the Negro and white.

The southern landlord and capitalist class, basing itself on the pre-war tradition, has militantly and steadily resisted the organization into unions of both the Negro and white workers.

Terrorized Labor Organizers.

Especially have the southern capitalists tried to terrorize the Negro population and those union organizers who have tried to bring them into the American labor movement.

In Bogalusa, La., in 1919, the southern capitalists established a precedent in their war upon union organization—both of Negroes and whites. The Bogalusa Lumber Co., thru its personally conducted organization, "The Loyal Legion," of which the local American Legion post was a part, murdered a Negro organizer of lumber workers, who was acting under instructions of the American Federation of Labor, and the local Central Labor Council. Officials of the Central Labor Council who sided with the Negro organizer, and entrenched themselves in a garage in a last-ditch fight side by side with the Negro organizer against the lumber trust were murdered by lumber trust mercenaries.

Kidnapped by Klansmen.

In 1923 two A. F. of L. organizers working both among Negro and white workers in Birmingham, were kidnapped and never seen again. It is practically certain that they were murdered by Klansmen or other tools of

(Continued on Page Two)

Twelve Firemen Injured
in Garment House Fire

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—Twelve firemen were seriously injured, one of them critically, and three buildings containing 18 wholesale wearing apparel concerns were damaged to the extent of more than \$250,000 from a fire of undetermined origin in the downtown district early today.

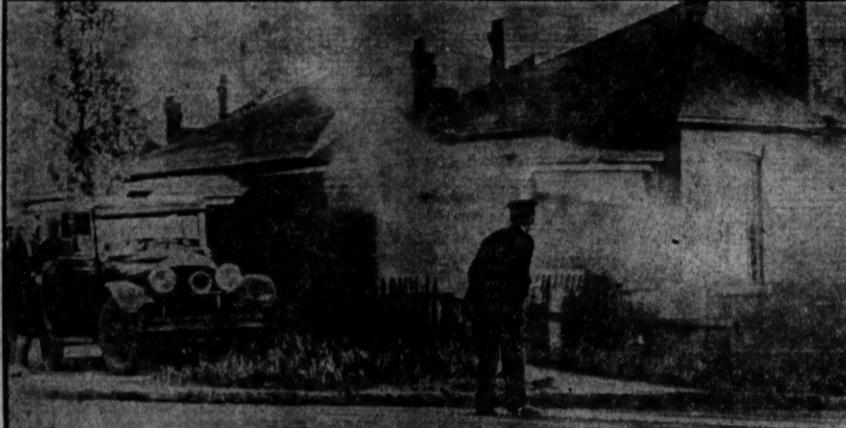
Train For Next War.

Governor Smith presided at the opening of the military tournament of the national guard at Madison Garden last night. Fifteen hundred troops trained for the next war by engaging in a mimic battle.

Furriers Wanted At Office.

All of the 137 convicted Furriers Union pickets who have not paid their fines are urged to communicate at once with Miss S. M. Albus or Isadore Shapiro at the New York Joint Board office, 22 E. 22nd St.

PERSECUTED NEGRO FIGHTS A GOOD FIGHT



Charles Pinkston knew what would happen to a Negro, however innocent, when charged with a crime in Birmingham, Alabama. He barricaded himself in his home and in spite of tear gas, endured a siege in which sixteen attackers were wounded before he succumbed. Photo shows poisonous tear gas pouring from the building and policeman with drawn revolver.

K. K. TERROR AGAINST NEGRO THRU ALABAMA

Follows Trustifying of Southern Industry

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 17.—The exposure of Klan floggings of Negroes and whites which have shocked the nation and have resulted in a series of grand jury indictments in various counties of this state coincide with the rapid rise of heavy industry here, centering around a development of water power, iron and coal mining connected with the chemical industry-phosphates, for which there is an exhaustive demand in American farming communities.

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Remus Threatens Graft
Expose Unless Aided;
Officials Come to Aid

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Temporary insanity will be the plea of George Remus when he goes to trial here Nov. 14, for the killing of his wife.

Remus had pleaded not guilty to the charge Saturday when arraigned, and his lawyer had asked for permission to take depositions concerning the conduct of the slain woman, while Remus was serving time for his bootleg activities.

Judge Shook this afternoon began hearing arguments of Remus' counsel and state's attorneys in this regard.

About 40 depositions are to be presented at the trial, among them are those of government officials at Cincinnati and Chicago. Remus' threat to expose rum graft has caused consternation in certain circles.

Means Slated For Parole.

Gaston B. Means, convicted in the Harry M. Daugherty investigation and now at Atlanta prison, is reported recommended for immediate parole. He was formerly employed by the William J. Burns International Detective Agency and was prominently identified with the corruption of the Harding administration.

The Higher They Fly—

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 13.—Ruth Elder's failure to conquer the ocean automatically nullified a \$250,000 contract with a motion picture firm which endured only if she crossed the Atlantic by air, one of her backers reported today. Joseph J. Holloway, millionaire steel magnate, contributed to the Elder flight.

CURTISS FIELD, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Wind-driven rain compelled George Meissner to end his endurance flight with the Fairchild-Caminez engine yesterday after he had spent 17 hours, 20 minutes and 11 seconds in the air.

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Bars U. M. W. of A. From West Virginia Coal Fields

INTERSTATE CLAUSE OF DECISION
FURNISHES DEADLY PRECEDENT

Strikes Illegal Which Affect Articles of Interstate Commerce

"Yellow Dog" Contract Upheld; Prohibits Organizations of Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The most sweeping and sinister decision, from the standpoint of the labor movement, yet rendered by the supreme court, has been handed down in the case of the combination of West Virginia coal companies seeking a permanent injunction against the United Mine Workers.

The supreme court, by refusing to grant a writ of certiorari for review of the case upon appeal of the union, upholds the contention of the coal company attorneys and prohibits the United Mine Workers from organizing in the West Virginia fields.

Technically the supreme court upheld the federal court of southern West Virginia in granting an injunction to these coal companies.

"Yellow Dog" Facts Upheld.

The injunction which was sustained held the mine workers guilty of interfering with interstate commerce and prohibited its office from persuading non-union coal miners to break their contracts with the West Virginia operators. These contracts are of the "yellow dog" variety.

Twelve operators, led by the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, obtained identical injunctions.

Background of Suit.

The suit grew out of the general strike declared by the mine workers effective April 1, 1922.

Operators alleged that the strike was part of a conspiracy between the union and union coal operators of the central competitive field, including Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania, to destroy the West Virginia operators. They also attacked the check-off system. The district court found for the operators on these questions, but the circuit court of appeals eliminated them from the record which came to the supreme court.

Leaves Operators Supreme.

The injunction, as it now stands, prohibits the union and its officers from interfering with employees of the West Virginia operators by threats of violence, from trespassing upon their properties, or from persuading the employees to break individual contracts of employment. West Virginia operators, while refusing to recognize the union, make a contract with each miner when employed, union attorneys said.

Miners Declared "Guilty."

The circuit court found that the defendants as officers of the union had combined and conspired to interfere with the mines and to make effe-

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District and Coolidge
Discuss Hastening
Army Building Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—Secretary of War Davis and President Coolidge were in close conference today on the subject of a larger appropriation for building more barracks for the army. Major General Summerville visited Coolidge yesterday. It is reported that Davis complained that the new appropriation of \$2,000,000 was not available soon enough. Summerville led the publicity for the increased appropriation by discovering some very bad barracks in Texas, where they have been all along for the last ten years without comment from general officers. No assurance is offered that when the new barracks are built they will be better as well as larger.

The Popolo Romano says: "Furthermore, the dignity of Italy would certainly not be compromised if the vatican gardens were widened, nor the equilibrium of the Mediterranean disturbed if the mystic garden of St. Peter should float at anchor at the mouth of the Tiber."

The fascist government will make no concession to the pope without a mutual agreement and the intervention of foreign governments in the negotiations are frowned upon by both parties.

While the majority of govern-

ments have diplomatic representa-

tives at the vatican the Italian gov-

ernment considered official recogni-

tion of the vatican temporal power

as an unfriendly act. Now Mussolini needs the vatican in his political

maneuvers and the vatican needs

Mussolini.

Buses Supplant Railways.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 17.—

Officials of the Public Service Rail-

way Company of New Jersey in a

letter received by the city commis-

INTERSTATE CLAUSE OF DECISION AGAINST U. M. W. BLOW TO RIGHT OF ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page One)
fective the strikers declared pursuant to the policy of the union."

The supreme court decision follows the recent decision of the federal court of western Pennsylvania prohibiting the United Mine Workers from carrying on its strike against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, the owner of 42 mines in that section.

The decision in the West Virginia case makes an appeal by the union from the Pennsylvania decision fruitless.

The United Mine Workers unions

by reason of these two decisions are prevented from organizing or striking in the two states producing the largest amount of soft coal.

The supreme court decision in the West Virginia case makes the coming conference of union officials to be held in Pittsburgh of great importance. Called to consider ways and means of aiding the miners' strike it seems hardly possible that this conference can meet without taking up in a fundamental fashion the whole question of the struggle against the outlawing of the labor movement by federal injunction.

COTTON MILL, MOVED SOUTH, DOUBLES ITS EXPLOITATION BECAUSE UNION IS LACKING

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

GASTONIA, N. C., Oct. 17 (FP).—Manville-Jenckes, textile barons, who called out the militia of Rhode Island to quell their northern cotton mill workers last year, may have to send in a call for the North Carolina militia to drive their southern workers back into Gastonia's biggest and worst mill.

In their huge 6-story 110-spindle Loray mill, employing 2,500 "hands" Manville-Jenckes are instituting a ruthless speedup drive which is bringing workers to the verge of desperation.

"Need Union."

"What we need is a union," said young Bill Thomas, who looks 16 but says he has worked in the Loray mill 6 years. "We need some one to lead us. We're yaller, always waiting for the next fellow to take the lead, or we'd be out now."

68 Cents—Half Day's Work.

"Hello, Bill," calls another young worker. "I'm going in to get her now," he says. "I've got 68 cents coming for half a day's work." He disappears through the guarded mill gate to the paymaster's office.

"About 4 months ago they had a shake-up in there," Bill continues, nodding toward the general offices, set apart from the main building. "Fired all the supervisors, cleaned em out and got in a new bunch,

hard-boiled and tough as they make 'em, from down in South Carolina."

"First it was speeded up. Work was doubled up and hundreds were laid off. Some of them old workers, too. They don't want the old worker. Then wages came down. I figure there's been between a \$3 and \$5 cut for the men, judging by what I hear."

Recruit New Ones.

"Hell, what can we do about it?" Bill answers to the usual question: "They got labor scouts up in the hills getting new ones to take our places. And where can we go? Here in Gastonia the mills are all filled up. We have a big line-up every morning at this mill of people asking for work."

Torture Workers

In New Rumanian

Wave of Terror

BUCHAREST (By Mail).—The question of the dissolution of the Unitary trade unions, raised by former Minister for Labor Tranku Yassi, has not yet been investigated by the Bucharest courts. The government and the secret police are, however, doing their utmost to destroy the unitary trade unions without waiting for a decision of the courts. Not a week, not a day passes by without arrests of workers and their leaders in some part of the country.

Mass Arrests.

Over 1,000 persons were arrested in Semigrad and Banat on the death of the king of Rumania, as a precautionary measure for the guarantee of law and order. The greater part of those arrested were peasants and workers known to be in sympathy with the unitary trade unions or the Communist Party. There were also among the arrested representatives of national minorities, rank and file Hungarians and Germans.

The secret police carries on a systematic persecution of the class organizations, the press and the leaders of the class-conscious workers.

During the strike in the Oradiso Maru engineering works the secret police arrested 12 workers.

When a delegation of workers consisting of 500 persons appeared before the police to demand the liberation of these workers, the police arrested another 28 persons from the delegation. All 40 were turned over to the military courts. After six months' imprisonment and 19 days' hunger strike the accused were set free pending investigations.

Labor Paper Suppressed.

The government prohibited "Burmansk," the paper of the Unitary

Union of League Workers, published in Kluj. The secretary of the union was arrested and handed over to military court for an article on the Vienna news.

Professor Kills Self

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 17.—Dean P. F. Walker, head of the school of engineering at the University of Kansas for more than 15 years, shot and killed himself here today. In a note addressed to his wife Walker stated he had been a failure. Kansas is one of the universities which have recently tightened their grip on the free expression of opinion by faculty and students.

Machine Guns Blaze In Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Joseph "Red" Goodman, professional football player, was shot and killed, some 80 men and women were terrorized and robbed of \$10,000 in money and jewels today in a sensational machine gun raid on "The Barn," a country residence, by eight bandits. All of the bandits save the leader wore white masks. He had a black stocking pulled over his head.

Realtors Cause Death.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—A man believed to have been a New York surgeon, was found last evening on the pistol range in Elysian Park. He had committed suicide by pulling the trigger of a shotgun with his toe.

The suicide seemed to be impoverished, and is believed to be a victim of one of the real estate swindlers who throng in southern California and practically rule the city.

Attack Cleaners and Dyers.

The Industrial Association of San Pedro, powerful organization of the shipping interests which broke the I. W. W. seamen's strike, has issued a circular letter, instructing the cleaning and dyeing plants to refuse to deal with the Cleaners and Dyers Union as long as it is headed by a Communist organizer.

Disappointed Not Hearing Maure.

Many delegates and local labor officials express their keen disappointment that James Maure did not come to the A. F. of L. convention to give a report of the delegation which just returned from the Soviet Union. Despite the daily attacks on the Communists which came with monotonous regularity, it was noted that none of the speakers directly spoke against the recognition of the Soviet Union.

Find "Communist" Resolution.

Against the Negro population, now being rapidly industrialized, are used the same methods with which white workers who go on strike in northern industrial sections, notably in the coal mining and steel districts, are familiar.

The Negro population here, probably more than the white workers, are desirous of securing assistance in organizing as a section of the American labor movement. Because of the circumstances under which they labor, and because of the traditional hostility of the southern ruling class, their appeal for sympathy and aid should be accorded the exceptional consideration given by all labor movements to their members who are in the hands of their class enemies.

Negroes Want Assistance.

"Mr. Sigman, who made the motion

that the vote on proportional representation should not be taken until

the right wing controlled G. E. B.

under his right.

Bosses Read Fake Records.

A great deal of time was taken up

on the question of proportional representation to union bodies and conventions. Sigman read from what was supposed to be the minutes of the last national convention of the union.

The section he read was supposed to be a motion passed by the convention that the vote on proportional representation should not be taken until six months after the end of the convention.

Boudin brot out the fact from Sigman that the minutes were published by the right wing controlled G. E. B.

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FALL, SINCLAIR TRIAL FOR OIL GRAFT STARTED

Half-Hearted Attempt to Prosecute Pair

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The first

day of the trial of Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, and Albert B. Fall, secretary of interior in the Harding cabinet, was frittered away in the examination of prospective jurors. Fall and Sinclair are being tried in the criminal branch of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the lease of the Teapot Dome Naval Reserve oil field in Wyoming.

Sixty-six veniremen were examined, upping the first panel. At least another day will be spent in the selection of jurors, it is expected.

Half-hearted Prosecution.

Altogether the trial comes on the heels of the decision of the United States supreme court that the Teapot Dome lease was "shot thru with fraud and corruption" it is regarded as unlikely that either Fall or Sinclair will be convicted.

With millions of dollars at his command, Sinclair has purchased the services of shrewd lawyers. The half-hearted manner in which the government has been pushing the case is also regarded as pointing to the acquittal of the pair.

Big Graft.

Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, special counsel for the government, will make an especial effort to prove that Sinclair diverted to Fall some \$220,500 of the profits of the defunct Continental Trading Company of Canada, in exchange for which Fall turned over to Sinclair the lease on the Teapot Dome reserve.

Bosses Order a Tax Cut.

WEST BADEN, Ind., Oct. 17.—Lewis I. Pierson, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, declared here today that Coolidge should cut taxes on corporations by \$400,000,000 in spite of the administration's plans for a bigger navy. Pierson said the naval appropriations could come from some other source.

Admits Statement Not True.

It was brot out in the cross examining of Sigman that the pamphlet was published by the right wing controlled general executive board. Sigman first stated that it was published in 1924.

"Was it published in 1927?" Sigman was asked by Boudin. When Sigman insisted that it was published in 1924, the defense attorney pointed out that many of the articles quoted were not supposed to have been written until 1925. The right wing president finding himself in a tight position admitted that what he had said was not true.

Sigman also read alleged quotations from Strike Strategy attempting to build up his case by charging that William Z. Foster believes in class collaboration.

Right Wing Betrayal.

In referring to the strike again, Sigman told how at a special meeting of the general executive board held December of last year they decided to end the strike over the heads of the regularly elected officials of the New York Joint Board. Sigman under cross examination admitted several minutes later that at a meeting held several days later in Madison Square Garden the cloakmakers repudiated the action of the right wing general executive board.

When the afternoon session started, Magistrate Brodsky allowed the several hundred workers who were present to sit in the prisoners' cage giving them an opportunity of being nearer the witness, the Judge and the lawyers.

Reads Fake Records.

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SIGMAN CAUGHT DISTORTING FACTS WHILE TRYING TO MULCT THE FREIHEIT IN LIBEL SUIT

(Continued from Page One)

his lawyer, former Assistant District Attorney Markwich, that the right wing was not well represented in the various committees. Among the places mentioned was Brooklyn, where the international president said he had great objection to the men chosen to lead the struggle in that section.

On cross examination by Louis B. Boudin of counsel for the defense, Sigman admitted that the man in question, a certain Chercherie, had been in charge of Brooklyn for over a year before the left wing administration was organized in the Joint Board. Also that at the present time "he is a loyal union man." The witness also admitted that Chercherie at present is connected with the Manhattan office of the right wing.

Six months after the end of the convention?" asked Boudin. "I don't know," was Sigman's answer.

"Do you mean to tell me that you, as president of the organization and who produced do not know who introduced such an important motion?"

Sigman then started to read the book of minutes and mumbled for several minutes. He then admitted that the sponsors for the motion to wait six months were not in the book.

Defense counsel, however, did not find in the book mention of a substitute motion introduced by Julius Portnoy, left wing delegate calling for the vote to be taken within 90 days.

Boudin then asked Sigman if at the last hearing held the previous Tuesday at the 57th St. he had not admitted that the motion passed by the convention called for a vote within six months. "When you saw a minute book in the minute book you decided to take advantage of it," Boudin charged.

On the question of the peace treaty that was signed at the convention at which the 78 suspended left wing leaders were reinstated, Sigman tried to brush it aside as comparatively unimportant.

Sigman at first tried to create the impression that it was not a victory for the left wing. It was then brot out that after the convention the left wingers were elected to the leading positions in the New York joint board, including Hyman as manager in spite of the fact that they had been suspended several months previous by the right wingers.

It was brot out in the testimony that Sigman was a member of the I. W. W. at the time the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was in existence. These were the years 1905 to 1908.

Socialists Once Attacked.

Boudin tried to bring out before he ruled out of order by the magistrate, that charges similar to those made by Sigman against the Workers (Communist) Party were leveled against the socialist party many years ago by Samuel Gompers. Also that most of the associates of Sigman today in his struggle against the left wing are members of the socialist party.

The hearing will be resumed at 11:30 a. m. today in the same court room.

K.K.K. Terror Against Negro Is Big Business

(Continued from Page One)

the coal and iron and water-power interests centering in this city.

The recent floggings which have aroused nation-wide attention are an extension of the anti-union and anti-Negro campaign the chief incidents of which have been listed above.

Today, under the benevolent auspices of the Coolidge administration, the trustification of all southern basic industries—water power, coal, iron and steel, railways and chemicals—is being encouraged.

Organization Demanded.

But the rapid industrialization of the southern working class, both Negro and white, is bringing a demand for organization. The labor movement in the North must understand that the terroristic activities conducted by the Klan and by other agencies of the southern capitalist classes have little if any other purpose than to perpetuate and bring into the centralized industry which now dominates the remnants of pre-war agriculturalism, the feudalism and anti-Negroism which this old system typified.

It is in this light that all stories of rape, ("insulting of white women") and "righteous indignation" expressed by white mobs must be interpreted.

Negroes Want Assistance.

Against the Negro population, now being rapidly industrialized, are used the same methods with which white workers who go on strike in northern industrial sections, notably in the coal mining and steel districts, are familiar.

The Negro population here, probably more than the white workers, are desirous of securing assistance in organizing as a section of the American labor movement. Because of the circumstances under which they labor, and because of the traditional hostility of the southern ruling class, their appeal for sympathy and aid should be accorded the exceptional consideration given by all labor movements to their members who are in the hands of their class enemies.

Has Very Bad Memory.

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Flight Over Brazil





SUE TO PREVENT

Big International Dye Trust Is Still Being Organized Say Germans

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Leaders of German chemical circles today denied a report from New York that an international chemical trust has been formed in Europe involving the great German dye trust. It was stated that officials of the dye trust had negotiations with French and British syndicates, but they have not yet been concluded.

Romanian Communist Leader Held; Framed Like Sacco-Vanzetti

PRAGUE, Oct. 2. (By Mail).—On the 19th of August the Czechoslovakian authorities arrested Comrade Klobzeh Eliok, former member of the Central Committee of the Unitary Wood Workers' Union, and leader of the Romanian Communist Party.

Klobzeh, a bold fighter and an energetic organizer of the Roumanian working class against the Roumanian landed nobility, had been a commander of a Red Battalion during the Hungarian proletarian dictatorship. After the defeat of the latter he returned to his native town in Transylvania, there working actively for the organization of Roumanian class trade unions and the foundation of the Romanian Communist Party. He served prison sentences and fell into the clutches of the Roumanian secret police and the military courts several times. At last, however, his position became so desperate that he was forced to leave Roumania, and while crossing the frontier he was arrested in Czechoslovakia.

Cooked-Up Charges.

As soon as the secret police heard of his arrest agents were sent to Czechoslovakia to demand that he be given up. As, however, a treaty had been concluded between Roumanian and Czechoslovakia with regard to the non-surrender of political refugees, the secret police cooked up a false accusation and demanded the surrender of Klobzeh as a criminal, accusing him of the murder of a secret police agent.

The Czechoslovakian Government, which, thanks to Lord Rothermere's campaign, is largely dependent upon its ally in the Little Entente—Roumania—will, of course, not delay to fulfill the demands of the Roumanian secret police, unless the international proletariat prevents Klobzeh being given up.

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World Labor to Celebrate Bolshevik Revolution

SOVIET YOUTH IN TESTS SHOW NEW SOCIAL OUTLOOK

American Labor Celebrates the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

News continues to pour into the editorial office of THE DAILY WORKER of hundreds of meetings being arranged in all parts of the country to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Such meetings are being arranged in all parts of the country to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Such meetings are being arranged in every industrial center and in progressive farming districts in many parts of the United States. The meetings of which we have already received notice are:

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. Eben Junction, Oct. 18; Finnish Workers Hall; Iron St., Oct. 19; Bruce's Crossing, Oct. 20; Mass., Oct. 21; South Range, Oct. 22; Hancock, Nov. 3; Superior, Oct. 24. Norman H. Tellentine will speak at all the above meetings.

Minnesota Tours. St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minneapolis, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p.m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p.m., Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.

Many Other Meetings. Kansas City will have its meeting Nov. 7 and Omaha Nov. 8th, with Jay Lovestone as speaker at both places. Stanley Hall will also speak at Kansas City.

Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6 in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, Waterbury will hold its celebration at Pat Devine at both places.

Detroit will hold its meeting on Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with Robert Minor as the principal speaker.

New York and Chicago. On Sunday, Nov. 6, there will be three big demonstrations in New York City at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House in Manhattan and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn.

In Chicago on Nov. 6, Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker.

A number of other meetings have been arranged but no definite date has been assigned them. Among them are Denver and Pueblo, Colo., at which Hugo Oehler will speak; Butte and Great Falls, Mont., where Stanley Clark will speak. Baltimore will have a meeting that is not yet completely arranged.

Meetings up-state are being arranged for Pat Devine at Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and other places.

Further information regarding meetings, halls, speakers, etc., will be published in THE DAILY WORKER as soon as it is received.

JUDGE HAS MILLIONAIRE WIN

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Jessie Margaret Budlong lost a bitter superior court engagement here today.

After characterizing the wife of the millionaire Texas oil operator as a "fool" and threatening to jail her for contempt of court, Judge Herman L. Carpenter announced that he would record an absolute divorce for Milton J. Budlong. Mrs. Budlong was her own attorney.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Workers' Boycott of the Fascist Holiday in Paris

BY MICHEL HOLLAY (Paris.)

With tricolors, triumphal arches, lines of bayonets and fireworks there was held on the 19th September the "National festival of Franco-American fraternization." The million fallen "fighters for civilization" were to be honored by the lighting of the eternal lamp on the grave of the unknown warrior, by the unveiling of a memorial at the cemetery of Donauville, by militarist-patriotic speeches in Verdun, by military fascist parades in the elegant quarters of Paris, etc.

Commerce and industry, officials and schools were to observe a holiday in order to give a fit reception to the American guests. No less than three

in order therefore to prevent a terrible and deliberately prepared blood bath the Communist Party of France and all revolutionary organizations called upon the people of Paris to boycott this chauvinist demonstration and to keep away from these reactionary fascist festivities.

Mass Demonstration.

They called upon Paris to give this 19th September a really proletarian character by mass participation in the inauguration of the Place de Sacco et Vanzetti which had been decided on by the Communist municipal council in the great Parisian suburb of Clignancourt. All the Communist municipal councillors, who were also joined by the socialist councillors, as well as all the municipal councillors of the environs of Paris decided not to take part in the "fraternization festival", not to display flags, not to observe a holiday in the public services and in the schools, but to make the 19th September a day of mourning for all victims of international class justice.

Socialist Sabotage.

Further, the C. P. of France proposed to the French socialist party to organize a great demonstration. The socialist party of France rejected this proposal and confined itself to the slogan of the boycott, for which however it did not make the least propaganda.

The 19th September is now past. It was converted into a fiasco equally for the bourgeoisie, the government and their American guests; it became a powerful demonstration day of the revolutionary proletariat, a day of honor for the working population of Paris.

Clichy Demonstration.

At Clichy, however, over 100,000 working men and women voiced their hatred against international bourgeois class justice. In spite of police provocation, the demonstration was carried out with perfect discipline and order. The fighting slogans were: For complete amnesty against the bad treatment of civil and military prisoners, for the cancellation of all war debts, for payment of wages deducted for the revolution, for increase of wages and retention of the eight hour day against unemployment and capitalist rationalization, for defending the Russian revolution and the Chinese workers and peasants in their fight against imperialism.

Should the population of Paris come to the military parades, in order to demonstrate their indignation, then they would experience more plainly than on the 23rd of August on the big boulevards, what "democracy" means. Whole regiments of young soldiers, the entire police and the Republican Guards were in readiness and supplied with ball cartridges. Even two regiments of the Sengalese were

The Legionnaire's Dream or Suppressed Desires."

millions of the taxpayers' money was to be squandered on the reception of the American legion.

The decision to hold this "national festival" in spite of the hostile attitude of the French working population towards these representatives of dollar justice, was an insolent provocation by the Poincaré government of the whole of the workers of France.

Nay more! The minister of the Interior and the Prefect of the police wanted at the same time, in the most abominable manner, to lay a trap for the working class.

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WHEN AN ARMY WALKED OUT ON BOURGEOIS WAR

Story of Kerensky's Decline and Fall

In preparation for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, which will be celebrated all over the world during the week of November 7, the archives of the Soviet Government are giving out valuable and interesting historical material on the period following the February revolution which brought Kerensky to power, to the October Revolution which gave control to the revolutionary workers and peasants under the leadership of the Bolsheviks.

The story of the failure of the Kerensky regime to lead the insistent cry for peace that arose from the agonized millions throughout the whole of the former Russian empire, the "strike" against war of 15,000,000 soldiers, who as Lenin pointed out carried out a referendum, against a continuation of the war with their feet, and the final triumph of the Bolshevik program in the army is graphically told in the following article.

15,000,000 Soldiers Strike.

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.—The February revolution grew out of the war and was directed against war. The workers and soldiers who completed the revolution declared an actual armistice on the front, i.e., themselves held up the fighting.

But the bourgeoisie, having gained power in the form of the Provisional Government, considered that "February was a little revolution in the name of the big war." The Anglo-French imperialists and the Russian bourgeoisie wanted to liquidate the revolution, and to continue the war. The workers and peasants were for peace—that is, the small class forces were drawn up in the fight around the question of "war or peace."

Kerensky's Embargo Threatened.

Anglo-French capital, through its generals, commanded the Provisional Government to bring up the Russian army for attack, threatening otherwise to stop all loans, credits and arms. But the army had no confidence in the bourgeoisie and its agent-minister Guchkov; consequently the Mensheviks and SRs—Tseretelli, Kerensky, Dan and Chernov—came to the aid of imperialism. Guchkov would never have made the Army advance. Kerensky could have done so. On May 5, the coalition government was formed, with the participation of 6 "Socialist" ministers, and aimed at renewing the imperialist war. The mere fact of the coalition signified that the so-called "Socialists" had betrayed the workers and peasants to the imperialists and had "accepted" the war, and the organization of a government together with the bourgeoisie.

Controlled By Lloyd George.

The "Socialists" Kerensky became the organizer of the advance. The Menshevik-Social-Revolutionary controlled Soviets supported him. The bourgeoisie helped him: they made out paws of the "Socialists." Anglo-French capital stood at their backs. Kerensky ruled in Russia—Lloyd George ruled over Kerensky—that is the sole tragedy of June 18.

The Government, Soviet, Committees, commissars, congresses command, officers—in a word, the entire apparatus of the government "agitated frantically for the advance."

From June 3-24, the first All-Russian Congress of Soviets was held. Several hundred thousand Bolsheviks voted sanctioning the bloody war. Only the Bolsheviks gave fair warning to the Congress and the Army, referring to the attack, in their declarations, as an attack of the counter-revolution and the betrayal of the army. The attack had been guaranteed to the bourgeoisie of England and France during the tsarist government. The coalition government actually fulfilled the promise of Nicholas II.

The Attack Began.

On June 6 the Executive Committee of the Soviet with Tseretelli and Kerensky at the head, decided once more to fan the flames of war and begin the attack.

On June 13, the Congress voted its agreement. On June 16, Kerensky signed the order and on June 18, the Army began the attack on the south-west front.

The bourgeoisie greeted the advance with joy; it was the fruitful

result of their own provocative work.

On June 19, the Congress of Soviets,

despite fresh warnings from the Bolsheviks, sent greeting to the army,

which had been deceived and thrown

again into the bloody hell of war.

The working class, through the

speeches of their representatives at

the Congress, appraised the fact of

the attack as a counter-revolution

both from without and within and re-

plied to it by the demonstrations of

June 18 under Bolshevik slogans.

Army Refused to Fight.

But the crime had been committed.

The effort to continue the war

had come to grief. The treacherous adventure had failed: The army had

refused to fight. Kerensky's fiery

slogans and Kornilov's bullets were

Leeds Workers to Send Delegates to USSR for November Celebrations

LONDON, (By Mail).—Local trade union organizations in Leeds appointed delegates to participate in the tenth anniversary celebrations of the November revolution. The delegates will leave for Moscow soon.

The committee in charge of the Leeds conference was headed by Brotherton, secretary of the Leeds Council of Trade Unions.

GERMAN MINERS STRIKE; DEMAND WAGE INCREASE

70,000 Out; Discontent in Other Industries

BERLIN, October 17.—More than 70,000 coal miners in the brown coal mines in central Germany struck last night for a 6½% wage increase. The extension of the strike to other mines and even to other industries like the dye and chemical trades is regarded as likely.

The miners in the brown coal pits, who work ten hours a day for \$1.50, walked out when their demand for a 6½% wage increase was refused.

Nation-wide strikes in many of the heavy industries are regarded as likely in view of the discontent with the increase in working day, the lowering of wages and the speed-up system that attended the introduction of rationalization.

Recent Victories.

Victories have been won by the workers in most of the large strikes which have taken place recently. Wage increases were won in the strikes of the Berlin street car, brewery and furniture workers and the Solingen metal workers.

British Warship at Chefoo to "Protect" Spoils of Salt Tax

CHEFOO, China, Oct. 17.—To protect the salt tax collected by foreign inspectors in spite of the protests of the Chinese and deposited in the local branch of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, the British warship *Vindictive* has arrived here.

PEKING, Oct. 17.—Statements issued from the headquarters of Chang Tsao-lin, Marchioness war lord, claim the capture of Kalgar, by Chang's troops. (Kalgar is about 125 miles northwest of Peking and is an important strategic point.)

DeValera's Party Deals Gently With Cosgrave Program

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—The restraint observed by Republican deputies in criticizing the government's program is greeted with joy by the capitalist press which hails the moderate language used by De Valera's followers as healthy omen for the future and a promise of "sober and reasoned discussion of national problems."

During the second day's session of Dail Eireann De Valera did not speak on a major question. He confined himself entirely to raising points of order, a form of parliamentary activity at which he is peerless.

Fionna Fail Grows Conservative.

Sean Lemass, director of organization for the Republican Party announced that if Fionna Fail "can get the necessary power, and it can be done with safety to the nation, we intend to alter the treaty and constitution wherever they are in conflict with national interests." The left wing Republicans are losing ground in the ranks of Fionna Fail, and those who favor compromise with Cosgrave seem to be gaining in strength.

The Labor Party representation in the Dail is now Mr. T. O'Connell who was absent in Canada when the Cosgrave government was saved from defeat in the last Dail by one vote. Mr. O'Connell is head of the National Teachers' Union. He is a conservative.

James Larkin, who was elected on a Communist platform has not been permitted to take his seat in the Dail on the ground that he is an undischarged bankrupt. Larkin polled over 7,000 votes in the general election.

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The Present Rebellion in Mexico

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This article by Balberto Roschel, one of the ablest members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico was received by mail, which accounts for the delay in publication. It is valuable inasmuch as it explains the class forces involved in the Mexican struggle.

By RALBERTO ROSCHEL.

At midnight of October the second terminated the military maneuvers of the Mexican army in the Federal district. The moment the order was given to return to the barracks was the signal for General Hector Ignacio Almada to order 3 contingents to follow him. Instead of marching to the barracks he steered them to the road leading to the State of Puebla.

The action of General Almada obeyed the plans of Generals Gomez and Serrano, who having lost all hope in the political campaign decided to abandon the struggle on the political field in favor of the armed struggle for power.

Before going into detail it is necessary to give a brief review of the events leading up to the present revolt in order to better understand the final aims of Generals Gomez and Serrano.

Presidential Campaign.

Almost two years before the next presidential elections of Mexico (July 1928) began the preparations for nominations. After much political bickering three candidates emerged: General Alvaro Obregon; Arnulfo Gomez and Francisco Serrano. The political field was thus divided into two sections: Gomez and Serrano representing the reaction and Obregon the native bourgeoisie and the petty-bourgeoisie.

The first two candidates during their entire political campaign hid behind the principle of "no re-election"—with which slogan they tried to win the sympathy of the masses of workers and peasants throughout the country, but without success.

The Communist Party Stand.

The Communist Party of Mexico after carefully studying the situation issued a manifesto supporting the candidacy of Obregon, based on the following considerations:

To treat the question of the presidential succession from the point of view of "re-election" or "no re-election" is absurd as to treat the present situation as a struggle of principles instead of a struggle of classes.

Every political struggle is a struggle for power of one class or another, or of a determined faction within a certain class. For that reason the present struggle between Generals Gomez and Obregon is a struggle of classes.

In the first place stands the rural aristocracy or, let us say, the large landowners allied with the clergy and foreign capital, principally English capital, American and Spanish and a part of the national bourgeoisie.

In the second place, are the elements of the national bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie, the wealthy ranchers and some of the "progressive" elements among the landowners; the small property owners, public employees, the group of intellectuals and the labor aristocracy which shares its power with the petty bourgeoisie.

In the third place stands the proletarian class, the workers in industry, in the factories and mills, the huge mass of peasants without lands and the peons in the fields.

The struggle for the presidential succession is a struggle between the above mentioned classes and between various groups in those same classes. The relation of the forces within those classes will determine the victory or defeat of the present struggle.

The triumph of the past social revolution in Mexico—of the liberal elements against the conservative elements was made possible only through the alliance of the petty bourgeoisie with the large masses of workers and peasants. Without the help of the masses of peasants the reaction would long ago have overthrown the power of the bourgeoisie, and would have instituted a conservative regime.

We are therefore justified in maintaining that the alliance between the national bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie and the proletarian class constitute the dominant force in the country; sufficiently strong to suffice any attempt at a reactionary dictatorship.

This, however, does not signify that the interests of the national bourgeoisie and the proletarian class are the same.

On the contrary it is obvious that the proletariat has interests diametrically opposed to those of the bourgeoisie, and its alliance with the bourgeoisie is a temporary affair compelled by the force which even today the reaction is still able to command; and by the present weakness of the proletariat. Dis-united and decentralized, the Mexican proletariat has not yet been able to build a strong organization, nor one unified political leadership.

Without this indispensable cohesion and political leadership, the masses of workers and peasants are unable at the present time to launch an independent struggle for the conquest of power. For this reason, faced with the forces of reaction and the church bent upon the destruction of

the present petty-bourgeoisie government, it is the duty of the proletariat to support the candidate of the national bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie, or the candidacy of General Obregon. It is no mystery to any one that compared to the candidacy of Obregon, that of Gomez and Serrano represented the interests of the reactionary conservative groups.

For these reasons, and carrying out the resolution passed in convention by the M. C. P. at the end of May the Party declares that it will support the candidacy of General Obregon for the presidency.

But the party is not "Obregon," nor does it expect from Obregon the solution of the fundamental problems of the dispossessed classes. The Party supports the candidacy of Obregon without agreement or compromises, only as a means against the common enemy, against the reaction and the church.

In addition to the Communist Party of Mexico General Obregon has succeeded in winning the support of important groups of workers and peasants, who see in Obregon an opponent to the reaction.

Politics of the Mexican Labor Party.

The clear political position of the Communist Party contrasts strongly with the politics pursued by the Labor Party. This body waited until September to declare itself behind Obregon. And it was decided in the following manner:

When the moment arrived for the discussion of the presidential candidacies the assemblage composed largely by lawyers, state governors or their secretaries and some business men, expressed itself almost one-hundred per cent against the principle of re-election, thus ideologically taking the position of reaction. But at the moment of voting, the overwhelming majority voted to support Obregon. But the executive committee was empowered, in case of necessity, to alter the resolution supporting Obregon. This was a move of the leaders of the Labor Party and a bargaining point to be used to wrest concessions from Obregon.

The Communist Party of Mexico has analyzed these actions of the Labor Party in the following manner: The belated support of Morones and his followers of the candidacy of Obregon was not determined only by personal hostilities between them, but by the fears of the "Vaqueta" (the inner group of the Labor Party, the same group which runs the Mexican Federation of Labor) that the politics of Obregon will not lend themselves to the strengthening of this inner group, but on the contrary will strive to diminish their power and influence.

The politics of Obregon, frankly capitalist, although embodying a vague dream of national reconstruction on a higher economic level, will undoubtedly diminish the power, political influence and prestige of the leading figures of the Mexican Labor Party; Obregon's politics will expose the opportunist character of these leaders to the masses.

Morones, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the government of Calles, member of the Labor Party and whip of the Mexican Federation of Labor, declared the railroad strike illegal and sent in scabs to break it; he declared the militant miners' strike of "Piedra Blanca" in the state of Jalisco, illegal. Morones and his Vaqueta are the instigators of the murders of the leading left peasant leaders. It is the Mexican Labor Party which supports the forcible disarming of the peasantry, knowing full well, that the armed peasant is the strongest force the revolution has against the menacing attacks of reaction.

El Expositor and El Universal are the two leading dailies of Mexico. All through this campaign they have been carrying articles and editorials the purpose of which has been to mystify and confuse the workers and peasants on the real issues of the campaign and to support the reactionary candidates Serrano and Gomez. The Mexican Federation of Labor which through its strongly organized printers and newspapermen's union could control the publication of such reactionary material, finally got out of all his scrapes by winning a cup in a tournament making up with his rival the uncounted king of the Harmony Gold Club and producing a lover for the red-headed girl thus restoring harmony in the Chase home.

The Mexican Communist Party, on the other hand, held a special emergency meeting as soon as the revolt broke out and passed the following resolution: "To call upon all workers of the Federal District to fight the rising reaction with any means in their power; to appoint Emergency Committees in all locals, for the defense against the rising of Gomez and Serrano.

There are several laughs in this play but not a single idea that has not been taken out of the morgue many times before. Frank Craven carries his historic burden like a gentleman, Mary Kennedy as his wife acts like the wife we are all supposed to know and Kelly Kelly, as the red-headed girl who ushered the green-eyed mother into the Chase home, presents an attractive figure and wags a wicked tongue.

If this play ever gets to "The 19th Hole," gaily speaking, I will admit that the golfing population of New York is not to be laughed at.

The vocabulary of a red-headed girl sounded strange but intriguing to the tamed professor and on her suggestion he took a walk in the direction of the golf grounds. Jealously set in the Chase family which condition prevailed until the professor, after degenerating into a golfing fool, almost ruined himself financially but finally got out of all his scrapes by winning a cup in a tournament making up with his rival the uncounted king of the Harmony Gold Club and producing a lover for the red-headed girl thus restoring harmony in the Chase home.

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PITTSBURGH TERMINAL CO. GUNMEN KICK OUT EYESIGHT OF STRIKER

Coal and Iron Police Kidnap Five Workers and "Work Them Over" in Company Barracks

BULLETIN.

Aveila, Penn., Oct. 17.—At six o'clock last Sunday night, thirty drunken coal and iron police in the employ of the Aurora mine of the Duquesne coal company here, attacked four locked-out miners on the public highway, beating with blackjack, George Harko, Albino Galgiani, Angel Simonetti, and Joe Lazar. All were seriously injured and Simonetti and Lazar are under hospital treatment.

George Harko was returning from the picket line and Albino Galgiani was going to the drug store for medicine for a sick child when attacked.

CASLE SHANNON, Pa., Oct. 17.—Several illustrations of the complete abrogation of civil rights in the mining camps where the coal war is on, come from Castle Shannon No. 2, one of a group of three adjoining mines near Pittsburgh, belonging to the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company. Here are the facts in full as I got them from the five boys, four striking miners, and the fifth a union carpenter, who were the victims of a planned and unspeakably brutal attack last week on the part of the Coal and Iron Police in the hire of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company; supplemented by the account given by Squire George H. Beltzhoover of Castle Shannon Borough, and one of his constables, who, unlike so many of the officers of the law in the coal region, happen not to be company men and resent the company terrorization of the people in territory for which they are responsible.

At about seven o'clock, October 8, two of the five men who were assaulted were walking along the tracks belonging to the Pittsburgh Street Railroad Company, and off company property. Two Coal and Iron police who had evidently been lying in ambush, sprang out of the woods along the roadway with blackjack ready and arrested them. Then, further along the tracks at Cooley station, the car stop for No. 2 mine, the Coal and Iron police whistled for more of their gang to come, and made two more arrests.

The four men, Christ Dilla, Peter Karkhals, and Lawrence Reiter, all striking miners, and Samuel Mullenoski, the young carpenter, were then taken up to the barracks of the Coal and Iron police on the company property, and a guard of three placed over them. After about an hour of waiting and general abuse, the company thugs warmed up to their job, and began "working on" the boys, as they put it, in telling the story. This is a good phrase—signifying not merely a sudden wild assault, but a long, deliberate, bestial, and obscene torture process.

Police Masked.

First they took Christ Dilla, threw him through the door into an adjoining room, then five of the Coal and Iron police came in after him with handkerchiefs masking their faces, turned off the lights, and began. After they got through with him, they "worked over" the other three.

It was on the young carpenter, Mullenoski, that they did their most perfect job. I saw him when he came into Squire Beltzhoover's office with his brother in regard to his case.

Kick Out Eyesight.

The black glasses he wore looked incongruous in combination with his blonde youthfulness. Then he lifted them, and you saw the reason for the glasses—the ghastly, horribly injured eye that was the result of a number of well-directed kicks delivered by the Coal and Iron police when they had him lying helpless on their barracks floor. The doctor tells him it is probable he will lose the sight of the one eye altogether—perhaps of both.

After they got through with these four, the police put them in a car and took them along up to the office of Justice of Peace Ira H. Edmundson,

Election and U. S. S. R. To Be Under Discussion at Membership Meeting

The present New York election campaign and the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be the order of business at a general membership meeting of the Workers' (Communist) Party, at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., at 8 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 25.

(To Be Continued.)

Tenth Anniversary of the RUSSIAN REVOLUTION SUB. CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER

Get That Pledge Now

Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

NEW READER'S PLEDGE—Greet the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution with your pledge to read

The DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER, 22 First Street, New York, N.Y.

Here is my pledge to read The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this pledge as my revolution is growing among the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

My new dealer is _____.

Address _____

City _____

My name is _____

Address _____

City _____

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Per day \$0.25
Boro. _____
Per year \$5.00
Six months \$3.50
Three months \$2.00

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Second Ave. and 106th St., Abraham Markoff, George Primoff and Joseph Malcanico, speakers.

Madison Ave. and 106th St., Charles Mitchell, H. Schreimel, Max Sachtmann and Pat Devine, speakers.

F. D. 4 S. S. 2-A.

F. D. 4, S. S. 2-A meets tonight.

6:30 p.m., at 100 West 28th St.

Night Workers Meet Today.

A general membership meeting of the Night Workers Section will take place today at 3 p.m. at 108 East 14th St. All members must attend.

Yonkers Meeting Every Thursday.

The Yonkers International Branch meets every Thursday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 20 Warburton Ave. Members should bring dues books.

Postpone Phillips Lecture.

The lecture which has been scheduled for Thursday with J. V. Phillips as speaker is postponed. At the meeting, Thursday a discussion will take place on the situation in the Y. W. L. and its immediate tasks. After the discussion delegates to the district convention will be elected.

To Demand 15 Per cent More.

The immediate granting of a general 15 per cent wage increase and use of the \$600,000 for low-wage rather than favored workers will be urged at tomorrow's meeting. At the same time a conference with Charles Kohler, director of the budget, will be arranged before Thursday, when the allotment of the salary increases will be officially announced.

The protest meeting will be addressed by Dudley Babcock, president of the Union of Technical Men, and Evan L. Gunter, president of the architectural association of the board of education.

Settle For Tickets.

All comrades are instructed to settle for The DAILY WORKER-FREIGHT Bazaar tickets at once.

500 Register for 1928 Worker School Courses

(Continued from Page One)
pected to register immediately before more classes are closed to registration.

Courses Are Varied.

Other courses of special interest to workers active in the trade unions are:

Present Tactics of Employers, Robert W. Dunn, instructor; History of Struggles of American Labor, David J. Sapos, instructor; Public Speaking, Carl Brodsky; History of the U. S. Jim Cork; Marxian Economics, Ray Ragozin; Fundamentals of Communism, various instructors, and Principles of Marxism, Abraham Markoff.

For information about these or any other of the 500 courses offered by the Workers School, write or call at the school office, Room 32, 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

English Dept. Large.

Because the American working class is so largely foreign, particularly in the basic industries, and because in the city of New York the proportion of foreign-born workers is particularly high, the Workers School, in its efforts to serve the New York labor movement, has built an especially large English department. It offers not one or two, but 18 different courses of six grades so that every worker, from the one who does not read or write English at all to the worker who merely wishes to complete his mastery of the language, can be fitted into the class best adapted to his needs.

Develop Own Text Books.

The school has found it necessary to develop its own text books for the English work in order that the book may have such vocabulary and such subject matter as really fits the work.

The teachers also have been selected with a double test of their fitness: first, their technical fitness as instructors, and second, their knowledge of and experience with the labor movement. The fee is only \$3.50 for a three-month, once-a-week course and \$6.00 for a three-months twice-a-week course. The instructors include: Sue Baxter, Beatrice Cahan, William Chambers, Mary Ghent, Vera Green, Eth B. Jacobson, Violet Kay, Florence Lubin, Sophie Mesnil, Ruth Munson, William Patterson, Pauline Rogers, Hannah Scherer, Anna Soisrky and J. W. Wart.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Standing of the Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League

City Engineers to Demand Raises at Protest Tomorrow

Municipal engineers through their union will protest the action of the New York board of estimate in setting aside what they characterize as an entirely inadequate sum for salary increases at a mass meeting tomorrow night at the Society of Engineers Building, 29 West 39th St.

The New York celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be featured by a showing of a motion picture of the funeral of C. E. Rutherford, late general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and other films of Soviet Russia.

They will be shown Sunday, Oct. 30 from 2 to 9 p.m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., under the auspices of the New York district of the Workers Party. Admission will be 50 cents.

Yonkers Meeting Every Thursday.

The general membership meeting of the Night Workers Section will take place today at 3 p.m. at 108 East 14th St. All members must attend.

Contractors Pay More.

Although it is upon engineers employed by the city that the responsibility falls for planning and designing subway projects, the salaries paid by the city are in sharp contrast to those paid by private subway contracting companies, according to a statement issued by the Union of Technical Men's Association last night.

"Section engineers receive an annual salary from the city of \$4,200, whereas subway contractors pay the same class of engineers \$8,000 a year," the statement said. "Assistant engineers receive from the city \$3,300 while subway contractors pay \$5,000. The annual salaries paid by the city to surveyors in charge do not exceed \$2,500. Subway contractors pay \$4,000 to \$4,500. The city holds its rodmen to nearly salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,300. Subway contractors pay \$3,000."

"In providing for salary increases proportionate to living costs, the city has given minor recognition to the 3,600 men of its engineering force. The city's mechanics have had a 110 per cent salary increase and unskilled laborers 140 per cent. Salaries of patrolmen and firemen have been raised 55 per cent and those of teachers 88 per cent. But engineers have had only 44 per cent increase throughout all the rises in the cost of living. At times this increased cost of living has ascended to nearly double what it formerly was. It is now 62 per cent higher than before the war."

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
BERT MILLER,Business Manager

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What Price American Institutions Now?—The Supreme Court Outlaws the American Labor Movement—The Soviet Union Establishes the 7-Hour Day

The United Mine Workers' Union has been outlawed in the state of West Virginia by a decision of the United States supreme court.

The decision is timed to coincide with a similar attack on the union in Pennsylvania where the U.M.W.A. has been prohibited from carrying on a strike against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company.

Both decisions are based on the theory that the activities of the union in endeavoring to unionize these territories interferes with interstate commerce.

A precedent is thus established for outlawing all strikes of any importance and in effect puts the whole power of the federal government behind any employer whose commodities are shipped from state to state.

The decision means that strikes in basic industries are illegal. In portent, in the number of workers immediately affected and in the importance of the union involved, the supreme court decision in the West Virginia case is the most sinister ever rendered so far as the American labor movement is concerned.

The supreme court, acting as the agency of Wall Street government, has placed the entire strength of the federal power at the disposal of the bosses for use against the labor movement in every strike and organization campaign of any consequence.

But there is one aspect of this situation which the supreme court did not consider. It fails to see that this decision outlawing the labor movement of the United States, handed down just three weeks before the 10th anniversary of the Soviet Union, when the whole world is talking of the announcement of the 7-hour day throughout industry in a country covering one-sixth of the earth's surface, affords for the American working class the clearest basis it has yet had for a comparison of the Soviet power and American imperialist government.

American capitalist "democracy" cannot stand this comparison.

This vicious decision also follows within four days the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor where the principal attack made by labor officialdom was leveled at critics of American government and where it pledged the labor movement to unquestioning support of American institutions.

These declarations, by leaders of a labor movement whose strikes and organization campaigns have just been outlawed by that outstanding "American institution"—American imperialist government—will have a hollow sound to American workers.

Thru its government machinery the capitalist class has given its answer to a labor movement whose leadership is in the camp of the enemy.

Fighting the demand for a labor party to centralize the struggle against the tyrannical acts of American government, denouncing workers who advocate amalgamation into industrial unions, in a united front with the capitalists to slander and jail Communist workers, warring upon the Soviet Union, clinging to the skirts of the political parties of the capitalist class, unable and unwilling to lead a nationwide campaign for organization of the millions of workers in basic industry, these officials represent the labor movement so far as the capitalists are concerned.

Knowing that the official leadership belongs to them the capitalist class believes that the whole labor movement can be made part of the capitalist machine.

Where the labor movement cannot be corrupted it is to be clubbed into submission.

We have said before that the strike of the United Mine Workers is a decisive event for the American working class. The decision of the supreme court proves it.

While the leadership of the labor movement brays in behalf of American capitalist government and tries to crush out all opposition to its betrayals, the capitalists and their government are working fast.

Their latest achievement—the outlawing of all strikes that affect interstate commerce—is a challenge to the whole labor movement.

It must be understood for what it is—the most damaging blow yet dealt to the working class and the forerunner of more deadly blows yet to come.

The labor movement must be organized for resistance. In the face of the supreme court decision any labor official who opposes the formation of a labor party for the 1928 elections and mass violations of injunctions backed by the entire forces of the working class, strips himself bare of any labor character and shows himself as an open enemy of the masses.

The struggle for a powerful trade union movement in the United States is now a struggle directly against American imperialist government.

Those who do not realize this or who refuse to adopt and fight for a program based on this fact, can only lead the labor movement further into the prison American capitalism has prepared for it.

In What Direction Will The Mexican Government Travel?

Landlord and clerical reaction in Mexico has now no mass following—it can rally no popular support.

This is the inescapable conclusion from the recent events in Mexico.

The nationalist government of Calles is established firmly and can not be overthrown in the present period without armed intervention by American imperialism.

This does not mean that feudal-clerical reaction is completely crushed but that it has suffered a decisive defeat due to its inability to rally worker and peasant support, and because of the present policy of the American state department which is to try to weaken the Mexican government by sporadic revolts and diplo-

"SEVEN HOURS—HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?"

By Fred Ellis



On the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, the workers of the Soviet Union have increased production to a point where the seven hour day is guaranteed.

Letter to the American Workers on the Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti

From the Working Men and Women of the Factory "Red Rosa," Moscow

NOTE.—Enclosed is a translation of a letter from a worker-correspondent from Moscow. The writer, Comrade Kantorovich, was once an American worker in the silk mills of Paterson, and was deported to Russia in 1920 as a victim of the Palmer red raids. Ever since then he has worked in the factory in Moscow.

DEAR Comrades, American workers: Today, on the twenty-third of August, 1927, at eleven o'clock in the morning, we workers of the factory "Red Rosa" heard of that shameful execution of two of the finest fighters of the American working class, who had devoted all their lives and energies to the revolutionary labor movement. Words fail us to express the horror which we felt against the hangmen of the American bourgeoisie, when we heard of the execution of the two Comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti.

That execution will serve as a lesson for the proletariat of the world as a whole, and for the American proletariat in particular, the lesson which Marx and Lenin taught us—that between the mutually antagonistic classes of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat no understandings can be reached, and that expectations of mercy from the class enemy, can be harbored only by naive people.

We Russian workers, who experienced many such lessons, and who paid dearly for them many times, wish to remind you of our lesson of the 9th of January, 1905, in Leningrad, when we Russian workers, as a reply to our pleas, were shot down in masses on the streets of St. Petersburg, of the uprising in December of that same year in Moscow, and finally

matic and financial pressure, perhaps postponing armed intervention for the immediate present.

The complete isolation of the counter-revolutionary leaders is shown both by the statements of Obregon and Calles who correctly describe the revolt as "a riot rather than a revolution" and also by news dispatches telling of the defeat of counter-revolutionary detachments by armed peasants.

It appears that at no time did the actual counter-revolutionary combat units number over 5,000 effective. They did not succeed in gaining control of a single Mexican state or an important city.

The labor unions were unquestionably on the side of the Calles government and the Communist Party of Mexico issued a call to the workers and peasants to arm themselves and take the field against reaction.

Obregon is now the only candidate for the presidency and it is with Obregon that Dwight W. Morrow will deal when he takes over the office of American ambassador.

It is known that Obregon is a less determined opponent of American imperialism than Calles. During his previous administration he made concessions both to the oil interests and to American finance-capital that Calles has refused to make. His tendency will be to compromise and thus weaken the nationalist forces.

There are only two paths that the Mexican revolution can travel. It must base itself upon the mass organizations of the workers and peasantry, improve the conditions of the workers and distribute the land to the peasants while at the same time strengthening the political power of the masses, or it must become more and more the ally of American imperialism and finally its weapon for the suppression of the masses.

The extension of organization among the peasantry, the removal of all political restrictions upon the labor movement and the peasant organizations and the arming of the masses are the only methods by which feudal and clerical reaction can be crushed and conquest by American imperialism prevented.

In addition to this, the Mexican nationalist-democratic revolution must strive consciously to build a solid Latin-American bloc against imperialism and to become the leader of the struggle against it.

Failing the energetic carrying out of this program there will be another rise of reaction backed by the American state department acting as the instrument of all exploiting interests which covet the rich natural resources of Mexico and lust for complete domination over her workers and peasants.

mobilize around your sincere friends and leaders of the American working class—the Workers' (Communist) Party of America, and follow those left leaders of the trade union movement, who work in contact with your Communist Party. Stand like one man in those ranks, and those comrades will lead you to final victory.

Go to the path which was pointed out to you by your leader, C. E. Ruthenberg, and only then will you achieve final victory over the American bourgeoisie. That will be the best answer to the execution of the two fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Down with the American bourgeoisie and its hangmen!

Long live the International Revolution, which will put an end to such

long live the unity of the proletariat of the world!

This letter was read at the general factory meeting on the 23rd of August, 1927, at five o'clock in the evening, and unanimously approved by all the workers. (2,800 workers were present). Written by the workers of Kantorovich.

IMPERIALIST "PEACE AND GOOD WILL" IN SHANGHAI

By SCOTT NEARING.

SHANGHAI, (F.P.) Oct. 17.—Two bananas slip quietly out of a basket on the wharf and into the pocket of a Chinese street urchin. This urchin is an aristocrat among the Shanghai street urchins. He has a blue cotton jacket, in addition to a shirt and a pair of trousers.

The urchin moves away from the wharf. But he does not get far. A Hindu detective has seen him take the bananas. The chase is soon over.

The detective, armed with a long, heavy bamboo cane grabs the small boy by the shoulder, and despite his protests and cries strikes him fiercely with the cane. Many Chinese stand about but they offer no protest. They have learned that only mass protests count. They can wait! But they look the hate at this six-foot man beating the lad.

Perhaps they might have done something, even in this case had they not been within a stone's throw of a Sikh policeman, standing observant with his rifle in his hands.

The British have established their flying school in the grounds at the race track. From early morning till late at night, the military planes whirl and circle. The Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shanghai protests against this violation of Chinese territory. The letters go into the waste basket. British officials do not even deign to make an acknowledgment. The planes go on flying over Chinese territory. Is that not answer enough?

British guards, Italian guards, French guards, posted here and there with rifles and naked bayonets. Companies drilling and parading to military music. The Chinese stand in crowds, looking on. There is nothing else that they can do, now.

Out on the waterfront lie the battleships, in plain sight from the business center. They lie there, day after day, idle guns, trained on the city. The Chinese look and say nothing. Yesterday the Shanghai Times printed a matter of News, the list of men who warred in the port: one Portuguese; one Italian; one Japanese; two French; three British; ten United States. The United States—almost two-thirds of the whole number! The Pittsburgh and the Richmond lie close to the Standard Oil Compound. The others are scattered in through the harbor.

Ten United States warships in the harbor to three British! Well, what else should the ships do, anyway? And if there are ten Americans here, the British can use their ships elsewhere.

Chinese street urchins, beaten in their own streets by Hindu detectives; Sikhs police, parading the streets with rifles strung over their backs; military planes hovering; soldiers marching; men-of-war in the offing—in a Chinese harbor, of a Chinese city, two hours journey from the sea. Foreign tokens of peace and good will!

The Chinese move about, collect in little knots, look, separate, and say nothing. They are waiting.

THOSE whose acquaintance with university life does not even comprise an extern relationship and who are laboring under the burden of an inferiority complex, and the delusion that self-made men are doomed to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for graduates of Columbia University, Yale, Harvard and City College, should perk up their faltering egos as a result of the rise to fame of one John Kane, Scotchman and artist. By day Mr. Kane paints houses for money, but at night he paints pictures for love in his bedroom studio. He has been doing this for over fifty years, but only when his work was exhibited a few days ago at the International Exhibition of Paintings now showing in the Carnegie Galleries did he become famous. Kane's work has been likened to that of the great French modernist, Henri Rousseau. Kane never went to an art school. This is encouraging.

CHARLES DARWIN, the deceased evolutionist, has injected himself into the sacred precincts of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Dr. Barnes, bishop of Birmingham believes that man at some period in human existence was something of a monkey. And to prove that Darwin did not go far enough, canon Bullock-Webster demanded that the bishop be cast out of "the church of god" for holding such views. And to show the world that Britons are human, the partisans of both clergymen staged a riot in the cathedral. The "wild Irish" and the "untamed Boers" are getting too darned civilized for the boys of the bulldog breed.

FOR the first time in the history of political struggles within the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the capitalist correspondents in Riga, Helsinki and Geneva, have failed to array Trotsky and Zinoviev armies in battle against Stalin and Bukharin forces. What's the matter boys? Click up. We need a little recreation now and then.

Correction

The name of the author of the poem "Leckert" which appeared on page six of last Saturday's issue was incorrectly spelled. The poem was written by H. Leivick and translated from the Yiddish by A. B. Magil.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ALL is grist that comes to this mill and when the business manager visits the editorial rooms with a joke stowed away in his innards—not only do we welcome the phenomenon in an art for art's sake spirit but also because it helps us start a column on Monday, the toughest morning in the week in this business. Now for the story. Enter business manager looking in the direction of this writer as if about to announce a cut in his salary! Instead, he observes that the price of maple sugar has mounted in Vermont. What the devil has maple sugar to do with the world revolution? "Why?" asks a naive member of the editorial staff, and before the sound of the query died on his lips, like a kick from a mule, came the reply: "Because the Sap refused to run." This is the first time the business office scored—this kind of a victory—over the editorial department. So there is raucous laughter on one side of the partition and the clicking of angry typewriters on the other.

SOMETHING must be done and done quickly about the tendency on the part of bank officials to embezzle funds entrusted to their institutions by trusting depositors. Increasing the salaries of the miscreants will not do, for the good reason that the guilty ones do not misappropriate money for their own personal use, but for the benefit of their various interests, whether they be oil companies, crap games or female affinities. Take the case of Joseph Wilson Barlow, Jr., former assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, Tulsa, Oklahoma, for example.

MR. Barlow, drew a salary of \$180 a month from the bank, but he was not satisfied with that. Like the motorman who would become a patrolman, he had a higher ambition. So he drew \$25,000 on the side. In his confession he said: "I never spent a dime on myself. It all went into my various interests. I was interested in several oil deals, a small loan company, a stop signal company that eventually would have brought a million dollars in business. I also dabbled a little in the stock market." That's so to speak. But if Mr. Barlow's salary was \$360 a month instead of \$180 he would have taken \$50,000. The trouble was not that his salary was meager, but that he was a go-getter.

KEMAL PASCHA has entered the contest for the non-stop oratorical championship of the world. The grating sound that disturbed the ears yesterday morning came from the direction of Washington, where there is considerable gnashing of teeth. Kemal is scheduled to speak continuously for seven working days, of eight hours each. This in itself gives our solons cause for worry since the eight-hour day was never popular in congress—for congressmen. Should it come to pass that voters may begin to demand something besides an annual clam bake for their votes, being elected to congress may not stand higher in the scale of social accomplishment than the landing of a job as announcer with a broadcasting station.

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